

THE MARIETTA JOURNAL.

Marietta, Georgia.
Friday Morning, Oct. 16, '88.
On or before the first of January...
It will continue to be the cheapest paper in Georgia. The price of subscription will be \$2 per annum in advance. Clubs of five or upwards \$1.50.

The Savannah Republican.
We are pleased to hear that the old and (as the title) favorite Journal has passed into the hands of one of its former editors...
Fine Violet Ink.
We are indebted to the Messrs. Root for a sample of their fine Violet Writing and Copying Ink.

Base Ball.—On Tuesday afternoon the match between the "Southern Stars," Capt. GABLE commanding, and the "Kennesaw" commanded by Capt. NUTT, was decided in favor of the "Kennesaw." The Young Men will have to play up on the next week, they do not think and will not concede any pen.

Death of Gen. Cobb.
New York, October 9.—Gen. Howland Cobb, of Georgia, while conversing in the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, fell dead at 10 o'clock this morning, without premonitory indisposition.

All Papers Please Copy.
All who lost friends at Elmira Prison during the war, and wish to get information respecting their bodies, the chances and charges for removing, etc., can do so by addressing Mr. R. A. Harrison, of Elmira, Georgia, at Elmira, New York. Mr. H. was North last winter to look after the bodies of prisoners, and goes now to remove them.

At Elmira Cemetery, he noticed that many, perhaps all the Southern States are represented, and knowing from pressing inquiries received, that many would gladly hear respecting the bodies of friends, he promises to answer all letters and inquiries which may be sent to him, at Elmira, by the 15th of October. He is making special arrangements with railroads and transportation companies, and will be prepared, on arriving at Elmira, to let those interested know the least cost for removing a body. Mr. Harrison makes no charges for his services, and will be glad to assist in removing Confederate dead from Elmira. The graves are well marked, and dead bodies can be identified. Persons will please enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All railroads, transportation companies, and others granting favors, will be liberally noticed by the Southern Press. Knoxville Press.

GEORGE PIKE, at a recent democratic meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, spoke of the great Southern blunder. He proclaimed himself one of that small class of Southerners, who, in 1860 were blessed or cursed with common sense.

"If he had had his way, the Confederate States never should have been called the Confederate States, but they should have called themselves the United States, and claimed they alone were traitors to the Constitution who were endeavoring to subvert that Constitution; they should have kept the old flag, and then if the Northern troops had fired into their bosoms they should have fired into that flag also."

ELECTIONS RETURNS.—Pennsylvania.—The press estimates the Republican majority at 16,000. Nebraska returns indicate 2,000 Republican majority, with the Legislature strongly Republican. Congress elects in Pennsylvania.—Total—Republican 15; Democrats 6. Democratic gain of 1.

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THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN estimates the Republican majority in Nebraska at 2,000. Nebraska returns indicate 2,000 Republican majority, with the Legislature strongly Republican. Congress elects in Pennsylvania.—Total—Republican 15; Democrats 6. Democratic gain of 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
C.A. Hawkins & Co.
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
West Side of the Public Square,
Marietta, Georgia.

HAS in store and will constantly receive a full stock of Goods suitable to the trade, and in all give him a call.
Aug 20/88.

Commercial Intelligence.

MARIETTA MARKET.
Corrected Weekly by E. H. McCORMACK & SON.
Dried Peaches sold recently at 14 for bright. Eggs and Butter in good demand and prices steady. Ralov we give the retail prices of a few leading articles of merchandise from the stores:
RETAIL PRICES.

RACON—Clear Sides	10 00
Shoulders	10 17
LARD—Pure	10 17
PEACHES DRIED	10 17
CORN MEAL—Per bushel	10 17
FLOUR—Super grade per bushel	10 17
SALT—Triple per sack	10 17
FACTORY YARN—Rural	10 17
LEATHER—Black sole per lb.	10 17
Upper per lb.	10 17
MAISES—On per gallon	10 17
SUGAR—Clarified per lb.	10 17
CHEESE—New Orleans per lb.	10 17
PRACON—Low Grade	10 17
Good medium	10 17
BACON—Per yard	10 17
ROSE—Per yard	10 17

Cash Superior Court.

The Grand Jury Term for October 1888.
The undersigned Grand Jurors, selected and qualified for said Term of said Court—make the following presentation:
The various Court Officers, through appropriate Committee have caused to be filed in the general term of said Court, and the following is the general statement of the same:
The Grand Jury Term for October 1888.

It appears upon examination that at some Term of said Court, it was ascertained that the Sheriff of the County was in default to the amount of \$100.00 and Twenty Dollars and Sixty Cents for money collected on Tax P. O. C. No. 100. The various Court Officers, through appropriate Committee have caused to be filed in the general term of said Court, and the following is the general statement of the same:
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MARIETTA DRUG STORE!!
SOUTH-WEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE.
SIGN OF BIG RED MORTAR.

R. T. Brunby & Sons
K. R. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of the best quality of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES.
AYRE'S AGUE CURE.
ROSADALIS.
Choice Liquors,
Ale and Porter.
Perfumery
and other toilet articles. And all other articles found in a
First Class Drug Store.
Prescriptions promptly and carefully put up, at any hour—day or night.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
They also keep a fine lot of Books, School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, &c., which will be steadily increased in quantity and quality.
R. T. BRUNBY & SONS.
Marietta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1888.

McElfresh & Co.,
BASE & BLIND FACTORY.
Marietta, Georgia.
K. R. CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND made to order at their Machine Works on the Hill Road Depot.
WINDOW GLASS, BLINDS AND DOORS.
WALNUT, PINE AND OAK COFFINS.
We are also
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

Particular attention paid to HOUSE CORNERS and the construction of every description and of the most improved style.
PLAINING AND GROOVING at 75cts per hundred.
TONGUEING AND GROOVING at 75cts per hundred.
In fact, all kinds of work connected with
HOUSE BUILDING
Executed in the best style.
We have the latest and most approved style of
Machinery.
We are experienced and skilled in the Business, and can guarantee satisfaction in our work.
FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
Terms moderate and work warranted. Orders from a distance promptly and reliably executed. We will furnish PINE or POPLAR COFFINS.
Marietta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1888.

MARIETTA
LIVERY STABLE.
THE subscriber at the old stand of J. N. Haggle, keeps constantly on hand for the accommodation of the Public, well-broken Horses, good BUGGIES & CARRIAGES,
which are hired on moderate terms, and he will be at ways pleased to wait upon customers.
J. A. C. ANDERSON.
Grocery Merchants,
CROOKER STREET, MARIETTA, GA.
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, WARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds purchased for Cash.
H. M. CRAWFORD.
We are Agents for the sale of Rosen's Superior Lard.
Marietta, Jan. 21, '87.

MILSON'S CONFECTIONARY.
WE are now prepared to Manufacture all kinds of
Candies,
Also, BREAD, RUSK, &c., Fresh Every Day.
SODA WATER
With the choicest Syrup.
Ice
From our Ice House.
WINE AND BRANDIES
Of various brands and of choice quality.
SYRUPS
Of every description. Grand Fruit—Opportunities for the South American Market; and our facilities for the country are such, that we can supply all demands at a low price.
CONFECTIONARY
Bakery
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Fine Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room sets. Carpets, stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, always on hand of description to suit purchasers at our Furniture Rooms up stairs.
READY MADE CLOTHING!
DRY GOODS!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Everything kept in a Dry Goods Store and sold at the lowest retail terms. Give us a call. We are determined to please.
J. HIRSH, Agent.
Marietta, Ga., June 20th, 1888.—Ga.

Oakley Mills Manufacturing Company.
OUR FLOURING MILLS FOR MERCHANT and Custom work, are again in operation. We have furnished our Custom Mill with new Rolling Mills, and are prepared to turn out as good a quality of Flour as the quality of wheat brought to us will make.
We keep for sale, at our Ware House on Cherokee Street, Choice Family Flour, at retail as well as wholesale.
J. F. NUTTING, Agent.
J. F. LINDLEY, N. G. GOSWILLART.
J. F. LINDLEY & Co.
North Side of Public Square
Marietta, Georgia.

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
Hats, Shoes, Crochery Hardware & Cutlery
April 10, 1887.
A. STEINLE, N. G. WELLS CO.
Strippling & Whitlock
(Successors to L. B. Northern & Co.)
GROCERS
AND Dealers in all articles usually found in a
FAMILY GROCERY.
We intend to keep always on hand, in our line, the articles of the best quality and at moderate prices.
Give us a call at the
North West Corner of the Public Square and we will be pleased to wait upon you.
Marietta, Ga., July 24, 1888.

Notice
To All Whom It May Concern.
HENRY LOVE, who has recently purchased the Old Post Office Building under the sign of Alex. Insurgent, Corner of the Public Square, has opened a desirable
Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods,
Notions, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Books, Jewelry, Cutlery, Hardware, Wood and Willow Ware, Queens and Hollow Ware and a choice Line of
FAMILY GROCERIES
Will be kept constantly on hand and to the Ladies, we would say that we desire to keep the most fashionable and desirable styles of
Dress-Goods Hats and Bonnets
And will be receiving goods constantly from the first Houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at the lowest cash prices, and will sell equal to any Southern Market. As our goods will be purchased in person, strictly for cash.
The above business heretofore conducted by Henry Love & Co., will in future be carried on by the undersigned.
HENRY LOVE
GEORGIA COBB COUNTY:
Whereas, W. A. Appleby, having applied to me for letters of administration on the estate of Walter A. Appleby, late of said County deceased.
There are therefore to be called and heard all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased on or before the 1st day of November, in November next, at the Court of said County, where the said letters of administration will be granted the applicant at that time, of the Court of said County, given under my official signature, the 26th day of June, 1888.
R. A. DOBBS, Clerk.

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their objections, if any they have, otherwise letters of Guardianship will be granted the applicant at the term of said Court. Given under my hand as Ordinary, this September 30, 1868.

E. A. DOBBS, Ord^y.

The Marietta Journal.

Vol. III.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

No. 46.

THE MARIETTA JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

R. M. GOODMAN, & CO.,
Proprietors.

Office at the Public Building, on the South Corner of the Public Square.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

For each Square of ten lines or less for the first insertion \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 50 cents. For each line of copy for each insertion 10 cents. For each line of copy for each insertion 10 cents.

Special Notice. Advertising considered as a business. All communications or letters on business must be addressed to the Editor of the Marietta Journal.

R. M. GOODMAN & CO.
Proprietors.

Marietta Business Cards.

Dr. E. J. Neize, practicing the Practice of Medicine in Marietta, Ga. and in the State of Georgia. Office at the Public Building, on the South Corner of the Public Square.

Dr. W. E. Dunwoody, Homeopathic Physician, Office at the Public Building, on the South Corner of the Public Square.

E. M. ALLEN,
RESIDENT DENTIST.

THATFUL TO THE CITIZENS. I have been a resident of Marietta, Ga. for many years. I have been a resident of Marietta, Ga. for many years. I have been a resident of Marietta, Ga. for many years.

G. R. GILBERT,
Corner Street Marietta Geo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

JOSEPH REEAS
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A. N. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in the State Courts and District Courts of the United States.

GRASS SEED!

WE HAVE ON HAND a lot of fresh Grass Seed. Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Timothy, Lucerne, Blue Grass, &c.

R. T. Brumby & Sons.

Marietta, Sept. 13, 1868.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WEST-SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

Marietta, Georgia.

THE EDITORIAL would respectfully inform the Marietta Journal and the Marietta Journal that he has been a resident of Marietta, Ga. for many years.

Agrioola's Bakery.

(Established 1851) on Casselle Street, fourth door from A. N. Simpson's Law Office.

Open daily for the public. The following are the prices for the public: Bread, 10 cents; Cakes, 10 cents; Buns, 10 cents; etc.

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Wanted at the Cross Roads.

I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder, for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way was dark and dreary as country roads in general. Consequently, I was walking at a great rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my neck, and under my chin to keep from and protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caught me by the arm.

"Hallo!" said he, "you're just in time; you are wanted at the cross roads to-night."

The voice was the voice of a ruffian. I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman. I stood quite still and strove to steady myself. "What the deuce am I wanted at the cross roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose it would be a very hard matter to give the answer."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered tone: "The pardon, I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother, and I wanted to frighten him. Bed night, sir."

"You don't know the time, sir!" he asked. "It was seven when I left the train at Marietta," said I. "Thank you, sir," said the man. "Good night," said I.

It is a subject that has been a puzzle to me for some time. I was too poor a man to be taken for the trouble. But after all I thought, probably he had taken me for a highwayman. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt.

So I went on homeward, and soon found myself under shelter, and partly by a warm and cozy fireplace. My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great strapping fellow, and could beat any other boy in the town for his arms, if it came to wrestling or boxing, and he good humored boy as ever lived—a boy always to be relied on, though he had carried his right to vote already in one Presidential election.

The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example. But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a slip on my arm, and was accused by a voice in my ears: "Wake up! You are wanted at the cross roads."

It was so real so palpable, that when I awoke broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who had met me on the road perhaps, and who, intended robbery or violence. But when I had arisen and in my lamp, the room was empty, except my mother and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow.

I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake; there had been an unusual sound also was sure. Only a dream born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt had awakened me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same voice, this time shrieking in my ear by a unearthly voice.

"Wake up, wake up. You are wanted at the cross roads!" I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's head as he came over toward my bed.

"What ails you?" he cried. "Nothing," said I. "Do you hear a voice?" "You're," said Ben, "telling wake up, you fairly frightened me."

"Ben," said I, "wait till I light the lamp; I heard another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside."

No! I again lit the lamp, but we searched in vain.

I also in ten minutes slept as soundly as before, but the awakening soon came again. I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed. A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders who rung her hands and cried, "Oh wake up, you are wanted at the cross roads!"

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning.

"Ben," I cried, "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the cross roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening the while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to huddle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad I must go with you to take care of you," he said. "But why another man, going out in a storm like this to the cross roads, become a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been: "I am compelled to go; I must go; I dare not refuse whatever may be thought of me."

In ten minutes we were splashing through the mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark; now and then a blazed red star in the distance told us that a lamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would not have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever. At last nearing the spot where the road from S. crosses the road to P. we were indeed in a solitary place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the Cross Roads was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet many travelers.

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs. "Well," he said, "how now! Will you go home now and have another nightmare?"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman's voice plainly coming from the interior of the house, said: "Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross roads; and then understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window; through it we saw an old light."

And then man on the floor, and over him bent a ruffian, clenching his fist and saying a word in his ear. While another man grasped the shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in a floating night dress—with such long golden hair as belonged to the girl of my vision.

No moment was the scene past, and Ben flung his weight against the slender lattice and crushed it in, and we had grappled the ruffians before they knew whence the attack came, or how many lives were upon them.

I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not if I would. We were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and the terrified girl, soon had one of the villains bound, and the other lying prostrate on the floor.

VICTORIES AND VICTIMS OF PEACE AND WAR.

There are few persons who seem to be aware that triumphs of peace are not less glorious than those of war. There are probably few still who stop to consider that peace is its victims as well as war—that the garments of those peaceful heroes of the people whose lives are devoted to the production of wealth, are sometimes "rolled in blood," like those of the warrior mentioned in the sacred writings. Yet both of these prophecies are facts capable of mathematical demonstration, and ought to command the attention of the political economist and Christian philanthropist.

To convince ourselves that the triumphs of peace are not less glorious than those of war, we need only to glance at our gas-lighted cities, our railroads, their immense trains of steam-drawn cars, our electric telegraphs, spanning our continents, bridging, by means of a cable laid on the bed of the Atlantic, the Old World and the New, which is equivalent to "yearning" of each other; our ships, plowing the same vast ocean, our ponderous machines, with which we can cut a massive bar of iron into ribbons thinner than a wafer, our million-flashed engines, which can fabricate the most delicate and beautiful productions of the loom, at so trifling a cost as to render the coarsest hand-woven materials far too dear.

These are some of the triumphs of peace, the victors of our peaceful wealth-producers. No one will dare to affirm that they are less glorious than those of war. But who can believe that the olive-branch of peace is ever stained with the crimson current of life, or that her garments, like those of the warrior, are sometimes "rolled in blood"? Yet we are not painfully reminded, every now and then, that this is an undeniable fact!

Many accidents, on land and sea, are constantly occurring, which confirm the truth of the aphorism that "in the midst of life we are in death." Many patients materially shorten their lives of those who follow them. Many victims are annually offered up on the altars of science and trade. Yet, indeed, it is a melancholy fact that our second proposition is as true and as capable of demonstration as our first.

Take, for example, the following statistical returns of mining accidents in England last year. Not less than 1,199 persons lost their lives in coal mines. The number of males employed in this peaceful trade was 335,116, and the quantity of coal raised to the surface by their labor was 105,071,743 tons. So there was one life lost out of every 280 persons employed and to every 289,300 tons raised. In some places the fatal accidents appear to have been much more numerous than in others. Thus we find that in North and East Lancashire, in West Lancashire and North Wales, one to every 224; and Cheshire, one to every 234.

The triumph of peace, though not celebrated with the same pomp and pageantry as those of war, are beyond all question more glorious. And although many lives may be sacrificed on her altars, still peace has, in every way, the advantage in the comparison to war. Peace extends her scepter over the world, and "the desert rejoices and blossoms as the rose." War sounds her hate-inspiring tocsin, summoning mankind to fields of slaughter, and makes "the fruitful place a wilderness."

[N. Y. Mercantile Journal.]

WHEAT AFTER CORN AND WHEAT AFTER WHEAT.

Joe. Wright on his capital Fayette farm, got forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre this season from his last year's corn field. The soil was plowed and cultivated as soon as the corn crop was cut up and removed, the latter part of September. The field had been heavily manured for the corn crop in the winter. His wheat grown on summer fallow was more shrunken by the excessive hot weather, and yielded only thirty bushels to the acre. As the clover seed sown on his wheat in the spring failed to grow in the fall, he was then plowed up the stubble, and sowed it to wheat again early in September. On the 8th of October it had made a very even, good stand, and he was then preparing his corn field by the side of the forty acres of sown wheat, to be sown with wheat on the 10th of October. The corn had been cut up, and put in large stacks on the sown wheat, and the wheat was then sown.

Although rather late, such is the fine condition of the soil, full as it is of soluble plant food left by the corn crop, that it anticipates a good crop, from this last sowing as from the wheat already in so dry a season; it was the sixteen to twenty round dent corn, planted in the four foot apart, and only eight to nine inches apart in the drill. I looked in vain for a stalk without an ear, and there were very few rubbers, and no suckers. As Mr. Wright keeps forty cows to make milk, and pigs enough to eat the butter-milk, boys, straw, and some milk, feed and oil cake, he makes sure enough to get maximum crops from every field. The entire surface of every plowed field was so full of vegetable remains, so friable and absorbent, that it brought to mind the country I had seen in the new clearings of this region fifty years ago. S. W.

REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CASK.

One of the editors of the Washington Star, lately traveling in the West, writes from St. Louis as follows: "People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of government will be removed here or hereabouts within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it not to give importance to any particular city or locality, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi valley. The capital, they hold, will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining power in Congress yearly, through the extension of new States and new Congressional Districts. When all these vast prairies of the richest land are filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population of the country will be the preponderant here that the seat of government will necessarily gravitate to the point where it will be in harmony with and an exponent of the national life. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while in Washington to prepare to meet it by making our city so easy and sort that members will be unwilling to leave it to seek quarters of doubtful healthiness on the banks of the muddy Mississippi. Washington, with her equable climate and favorable situation, has first-class advantages for the permanent seat of government. The work now to be done is to bring the city up to the mark of equality with its advantages of position. But the subject is too prolific to be dealt with here."

GOOD FOR GENIUS SMITH—Gent Smith is out in a long letter, dated the 7th instant, addressed to General Grant.

In regard to the South Mr. Smith says: "I cannot forgo saying that no small ground of my rejoicing in your election is your charitable judgment and generous treatment of the South. Warmly did I approve the easy terms on which you allowed them to lay down their arms. Your subsequent order for the pardon of the South, after a too hasty tour through it, showed that you were capable of forming a charitable judgment of even a recent foe."

The editor of one of our exchanges threatens to K. K. K. his delinquent subscribers. Here K. K. K. "Some of our subscribers forget to pay up their dues. The serpent has his head!" "Blondy bills! The yellow curls!" "Pay your subscriptions promptly!" "The yellow curls!" "Death to traitors!" "Two dollars a year!" "You doom is sealed!" "K. K. K.!"

THE MARIETTA JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27, 1896

THE MARIETTA JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

114 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.

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The Marietta Journal.

Vol. II. MARIETTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4, 1868. No. 48.

THE MARIETTA JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
R. M. GOODMAN, & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE:
In the Brick Building near the South Corner of the Public Square.

SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
\$3.00 Per Annum In Advance.

Rates of Advertising.
For each square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion \$1.00, and for each subsequent insertion 75 cents, unless as per special contract for a longer term.
Special Notice, 50 cents per line for first insertion and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
The money for advertising should be paid in advance.
All communications or letters on business must be addressed to "The Marietta Journal."
R. M. GOODMAN, & CO.
Proprietors.

Marietta Business Cards.

Dr. E. J. Seize, continues the Practice of Medicine in Marietta. Office and Residence at the house lately occupied by the Rev. J. F. Lewis.
MARIETTA, GEO., Jan. 17, 1867.

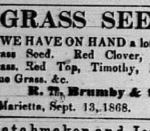
Dr. W. E. Dunwoody, Homoeopathic Physician, Office at the corner of Public Square.
MARIETTA, GEO., Jan. 18, 1867.

E. M. Allen, RESIDENT DENTIST.
THANKFUL TO THE CITIZENS for a patronage of nearly twenty years, he is better prepared than ever to serve the natural teeth, or to insert artificial teeth in his office—corner of Public Square, opposite W. Root & Sons.
Marietta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1868.

G. R. Gilberty, Groceries.
Ware, &c.
All kinds, Country Produce bought and sold.
Jy 5-6m.

JOSEPH ELIAS Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Notions, Shoes, Hats, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING.
I WILL sell for CASH at ATLANTA PRICES New Goods constantly receiving from the latest and most reliable houses in New York City at the lowest market prices. Call and see before purchasing your goods, at the old corner of "Chuck Anderson's."
JAN. 2-20.

A. N. SIMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Marietta, Ga.
PRACTICE in the State Courts and District Courts of the United States.
Give special attention to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Mortgages, and all matters connected with the same. Any business entrusted to him will be promptly and to the satisfaction of all parties.
JAN. 2-20.

GRASS SEED!
WE HAVE ON HAND a lot of fresh Grass Seed. Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Timothy, Lucerne, Blue Grass, &c.
R. T. Brumby & Sons,
Marietta, Sept. 13, 1868.
Watchmaker and Jeweler


(WEST-SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE)
Marietta, Georgia.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and at moderate prices. Repairing done at short notice.
MARIETTA, Nov. 11, 67.
A. D. RUDE.

Agicola's Bakery.
Established 1851, on Cassville Street, South door from A. N. Simpson's Law Office.
I open again for the public. The following are the things kept for sale: Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Candy, Biscuits, different kinds of Fruit, preserved in Fruit Cakes, which the undersigned will make up in short notice—also, Family Groceries, such as Coffee, Oysters, Condiments, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c. A liberal patronage is invited.
Respectfully,
R. T. AGICOLA.

Agricultural Implements!!
AGRICULTURAL Implements of every description and most improved models will be provided for by the undersigned at the lowest possible price. Repairs done at short notice.
WM. ROOT & SONS.
JAN. 2-20.

DU CHAILLON ON THE AFRICANS AND THE GORILLAS.

Du Chaillon addressed an audience of dead and dumb in New York last Wednesday, a report of which we find in the Herald.

M. Du Chaillon was interpreted to the audience by Professor O. L. Pest, the principal of the institution. After stating the precepts which first sent him into the wilds of Equatorial Africa, he proceeded with an account of the country, the manners and customs of the various tribes of natives, etc. In Equatorial Africa, he said, the natives make four kinds of drink from the palm tree. One is made with honey and water, tipsy manna, water, etc. The drink they like the least is that made from the sugar cane, for it made their heads sick. In that country he had to beware of everything—the natives as well as the animals. Snakes of the worst kind were abundant, scorpions and centipedes. It was not a nice country, he said. He left there and travelled for hundreds of miles without meeting a game, and he was often days without food. Population is sparse, and the few people that are there fight continually against each other, killing all young and old indiscriminately.

The people worship idols, and the institutions of the country hinge on slavery. Their wealth consists in the number of wives, which are all slaves. He got friendly with King Bepo, who has three hundred wives. He inquired how many children he had, when the King replied between 600 and 700, the difference being nothing to the King. The King died, when he was carrying 100 victims to attend him. No one is supposed to die a natural death. The person dying is supposed to be bewitched, and a curse that somebody killed him, and a sacrifice is made of numbers. He reached a range of mountains pointing their tops out on the map. He found there a new race of men. When he reached the place he heard loud shouts—the natives crying, "the spirit is come." The natives surrounded him, armed to the teeth and tattooed. The people are cannibals, clothed in the skins of animals. They carried large battle-axes and spears made of elephant hides. The whole place was covered with skulls erected in poles. He felt somewhat afraid. The King did not want to see him until three days, declaring that he had been three days in the country.

The village he now found himself in was small, with a long street, the house not over six feet high; the walls were made of the bark of trees. The King came to see him accompanied by his Queen and a number of warriors. The King at last he was not afraid. In the evening he invited the King to come and receive presents; gave him beads and clothes and a looking glass. At this the King humbled, he made feasts, and set his tongue to his teeth. They came out and he swore the Devil was there. They soon became great friends with the King and his people. The cannibals were brave and great hunters—when they kill men in battle they eat the killed. They explained that the women were the best eating, that they were very tender; the girls about eight years old, were tough and not much good. They were the worst kind of cannibals for they eat the dead.

It was in this country he killed the first gorilla he ever met. When he came to New York he had the skins of twenty gorillas. One day while hunting he heard a great noise and went in the direction of the sound. He then discovered an animal not seen since the days of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, in whose day the first gorilla that any account has been given of was seen. He saw the book more and could hear the rattle sound of the unknown animal. Suddenly he heard the roar of the gorilla, the king of the African forest, the animal at the same time showing his terrible teeth. His eyes were gray and deeply sunk, and for a while he did not know but he was face to face with the Devil. The gorilla did not seem afraid, but advanced towards him. I thought I must kill him or he would me, and as he came near I shot him in the chest and he fell as a man would who had been similarly shot. He was dead at once. The gorilla was six feet high; the arms were nine feet two inches in length, of great strength and full of hair; the feet were bare and perfectly black; the mouth was like that of a giant of great strength; he never had seen such a

monster. The males are very fierce, the females are not fierce; the male shoots under the tree where the female rests with her young, and when the male hears a noise they prepare for the combat, no matter who may approach. He killed one gorilla so old that it had lost all its teeth. The female gorilla brings forth but one young one at a time. He had several gorillas alive, but he never succeeded in taming one of them. The force of a gorilla is prodigious. He was twice broken in two in their rage. The gorilla goes in twos and fond on berries and nuts. He opened the stomachs of all he had killed, and never found anything but vegetable food in the stomach.

The lecturer described how the gorilla came nearest to man, the orang-outang, or gibbon, next, and then the chimpanzee, and pointed out in the wild diagrams the peculiar difference in the length of the arms, the peculiarity of the bones, etc. The number of bones in a man and a gorilla were the same, the same number of vertebrae, etc. In the gorilla, chimpanzee and all the apes the hand is longer than the foot, which was reversed in man. The gorilla, etc., have the same number of teeth as man, but there was a great difference in the amount of brain between them, etc. The lecturer closed his subject with a brief address to his audience, the wises who seemed to pay the greatest attention to the interpreter, every movement of whose fingers and hands they followed with great earnestness, displaying on their countenances a consciousness and a knowledge of every word that fell from the lecturer's lips.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Rather a Bad Showing.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted his preliminary annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The total population of Indians he puts down at three hundred thousand, which is rapidly decreasing, on account of disease introduced by depraved whites and whisky. He thinks a large portion of the Wilder tribes manifest a disposition to emerge from the savage state. He urges amelioration of the habits of the savages, and thinks that they do serve more sympathetically, and also notes that there is less interest taken in them by Christian organizations than in former years.

Many tribes are without schools, and altogether without religious institutions. He has information from the Governor of Idaho that the Indian war is virtually ended. Our military operations have been successful. Many were captured and the rest compelled to sue for peace. During the year the Indian Commission had made a treaty with the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Blackfoot and Ogallala, Navajo and Shoshone. The main features of these treaties bind the Indians to keep peace and provide for their reservation for education and civilization.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Sioux, the military posts, E. Smith, Phil Kearney and Reno, in the Powder river country, have been abandoned, and on this point the Indians are satisfied. The treaties made in 1865, with the tribes in Kansas have not been ratified, with the exception of that with the Potawatomes. Others yet await the action of the President, the concurrence of the Indians there having only been recently received.

The principal feature of the treaties made by Commissioner Taylor and the Governor of Colorado with the savages of that region in the removal of the latter from New Mexico and Colorado to a reservation in the latter country, and the establishment of agencies there. Some of the bands have accepted the terms, and probably all will accept. In May last a treaty was made with the Ojibwe Indians, which that tribe agree to sell about eight millions of acres of land in Kansas, for sixteen millions of dollars, to the Leavenworth and Galveston railroad company, and they agree to remove to the great country south of Kansas.

A treaty was made in July at Washington with the Cheyennes, supplemented to that made two years ago, and in explanation thereof. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate. A treaty made lately with the Montana Indians provides for the extinguishment of their title to a large extent of country, and for their location in districts suitable to their needs.

The Commissioner recommends that there be made two years' survey, and Indians in Wisconsin and Ohio, and Missourians in Nebraska. Both tribes are destitute, and occupy valuable lands which are of little use to them. By the

sale of these lands they can be made comfortable.

No report has yet been made by the recent peace commission held at Chicago. Commissioner Taylor of the Bureau should be controlled by the War Department. The Commissioner recommends Congress to make liberal provision for the destitute Indians. He also believes it a better policy to feed them to fight them. He entertains the opinion that the stoppage of supplies to the Indians, which has been agreed on in the treaty, was the cause of hostilities on the part of the savages in their attacks on settlers and emigrant trains.

The responsibilities of these troubles, he says, does not rest on the Bureau, which has faithfully and earnestly represented to Congress the means to avoid them. The report also recommends legislation to protect the people of Texas from incursions by Indians north of the Red river, and eastward, which the Commissioner thinks can be secured by the location of several military posts on the north and west border of the State. He thinks the section of the law concerning the barter, sale, or giving of spirituous liquors to Indians should be amended so as to include ardent and beer, in which Indians indulge to a great extent. In some instances, however, have been located near Indian reservations.

The London Times, in an article on the recent election in this country, says:

"It is a wonderful result of science and social organization that the opinions of an immense population should be taken on a single day over a territory as large as all Europe, and that in less than twenty-four hours after the close of the polls the issue of the contest, with the approximate number of votes given in each State, should be known to the Capitals of the Old World. Such a triumph of civilization is more impressive than the event which is recorded, and it causes to remember how independent of political action are the forces which most impel the human race in the path of progress. The result is that the Republican candidates have a decisive majority, though, when it is considered that there are 5,000,000 of voters in the United States, the preponderance of Republican vote over Democratic votes given throughout the country will seem by no means large. The Americans so much enjoy the excitement of electing that there is never likely to be so overpowering a preponderance on either side as to make a contest impossible. As boys in the play ground will join the weaker side at any game in order to keep it going, so an irrepressible combativeness is sure to prevent any distinct triumph in America from becoming tamely unanimous. The Democrats have been beaten, and by the political machinery of the country the representation in Congress is once largely in favor of their opponents. But it is impossible to look at these returns without seeing that they still remain a very powerful party and must influence in a high degree, the policy of the Union.

The able and gallant soldier who is now raised to the first place in the Union in whose success no one will be disposed to regret. General Grant has fairly won his high rank by hard work and real devotion to his country, and services which will live long in its remembrance. It is in his favor that his reputation is almost exclusively professional, and that he is not and has never been a party politician. He will take office with greater freedom of action than if he were the hero of a dissipated tour taken for the sake of the plaudits and the all the pledges and uttered all the shibboleths of his party. He is, in fact, a man whose countrymen of all opinions may bring themselves to accept, simply because he has not indented himself so strictly with one faction as is common with the multitude of candidates. A President who is elected by the Republicans and yet was not long ago looked upon as a possible leader by the Democrats, cannot but have some advantage in catering upon his administration.

The London Times gives as the result of the election thus far for members of the new House of Commons: Liberals, 319; Conservatives, 168; Liberal majority 151. The Daily News claims a Liberal majority of 146. Several riots in various parts of the Kingdom are reported.

Mr. Bagehot and other members of the Chinese Embassy were formally presented to the Queen at Windsor, on Friday last, by Lord Stanley.

A farmer in Eastern Massachusetts has made a net profit of \$4,000, on his onion crop this year.

ALASKA—HER LAND AND TREASURES.

The scientific expedition organized under Mr. Bennett's direction for the exploration of Alaska, has made its report. One of its members has published a paper on the newly acquired territory, which contains rather full details of the character of the country. Large and rich fisheries lie off in the North Pacific, and were always favorite resorts with our fishermen. Much inconvenience was entailed on them by necessary trips to San Francisco, not the smallest part of which was a weary outlay of capital, on ocean going craft. Now they can fish in fifty fathom water in ordinary open boats. Curing stations can be established on the coast. Formerly the importation of codfish from New England ports to California was a heavy item. It has been stopped completely in the acquisition of Alaska. In 1867, seventy-seven American vessels were employed among the Shumagin Islands on the shores of Northern Alaska. The average catch was nearly one hundred tons, which was valued at nine and one-half dollars a ton, per pound; the average cost of outfit and labor, three thousand dollars in gold. It is stated that the eastern portion of the Behring Sea is extremely rich in cod, and that the area within the limits of the Shumagin is eighteen thousand miles in extent. The banks along the shores of Alaska, south of the Aleutian Islands, are about four thousand five hundred miles long. The whole fisheries, especially the cod, the salmon, and the herring, are known. The coast survey has discovered indications of large beds of anthracite coal. The warm current from Japan exercises a beneficial influence on the climate of Alaska.

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AN EXAMPLE.

The Mason Journal & Messenger furnishes the following example to the Young men of the South:—

"We knew a young man, a native of Mississippi, who was born to influence, as his great-grandfather, a Virginia gentleman, had been before him. He was about seventeen years old when the war ended; up to which time he had lived in a luxurious home, his father before him having a yearly income of not less than thirty thousand dollars in gold, all of which he spent on his home and its furnishings. His father never had a wish for anything that money could buy, but it was even anticipated. The war left the father with nothing but his land; for both armies had passed near his plantation, and his stock and household furniture had disappeared—passed, what was left, under the auctioneer's hammer for Confederate money. And even the land was not his, for old security deeds claimed and obtained the mortgage on it. What did our young hero do? He was worthy of the name, under such circumstances!

He took his hands out of his pockets and put them to the plow. By his individual labor he planted and cultivated five acres of cotton and fifteen of corn, besides an acre or two in pop corn and peas.

Work was hard for him at first—very hard. As he said the writer: "I thought I never would learn to hoe. My hands would pain me as that I would almost weep, but before the summer was out I could hoe a row with the best hand in Mississippi."

He had good land, bringing a full bale of cotton, or thirty to thirty-five bushels of corn, in the acre, and his year's work had netted him from eight hundred to thousand dollars. He is now going to school in Virginia on the proceeds.

Was the example of that young man followed generally by our Southern youth, how rapidly this country would recuperate, and enjoy a material prosperity unknown to it in the past!

The following items we find in the Atlanta Era. They present the comparative present fortunes of the two men. Which will be most fortunate in their new positions the future will determine:—

Gen. Grant will have control of 56,000 offices and officers, whose annual compensation amounts to thirty millions of dollars.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has a Bible date of one hundred and fifty members in his College at Lexington, Va.

Henry Ward Beecher says that the best time for family prayer is immediately after breakfast and immediately after supper, for then the children will be most likely to be quiet, and so feel that they have something to be thankful for. No one will be hungry; no one will be sleepy.

INDEX
 DATE 1/69 SOURCE THE MARIETTA JOURNAL

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JAN.								X																							
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MARIETTA, GA. MRS. ROSSIE LITTLE

The Marietta Journal

Vol. III.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1869.

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Published Every Friday Morning.

R. H. GOODMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

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for this Office should be addressed to "The Marietta

Journal," P. O. Box 100, Marietta, Ga.

R. H. GOODMAN & CO.

Proprietors.

Marietta Business Cards.

Dr. E. J. Seiser, continues the Practice

of Medicine in Marietta. Office and Residence

at the Commercial Hotel, near the Public Square.

Marietta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1869.

E. M. ALLEN,

RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR.

THANKFUL TO THE CITIZENS

of Marietta for the patronage of my restaurant

and for the kind and generous treatment

afforded me, I beg to say that I will continue

to serve the public with the best of food and

at the lowest rates. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours, E. M. Allen.

Marietta, Jan. 15, 1869.

G. R. GILBERT,

Cherokee Street Marietta Geo.

Groceries

Ware do.

All kinds, Country Produce bought

and sold.

50-55-60

JOSEPH ELSAS

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Notions, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

I will sell for CASH at ATLANTA PRICES

and will constantly receiving from the largest

and best reliable houses, New York City and

the South. Call on me at my store, 100

South Main Street, at the old corner of "Chickadee

and Co., and I will be promptly

served.

Jan. 15, 1869.

A. N. SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Marietta, Ga.

OFFICE: In the State Court and District

Court of the United States.

Residence: 100 South Main Street, near

the Public Square. Call on me at my

office, and I will be promptly

served.

Jan. 15, 1869.

GRASS SEED!

WE HAVE ON HAND a lot of fresh

Grass Seed, Red Clover, Orchard

Grass, Red Top, Timothy, Lucerne,

Mus Grass, &c.

R. T. Brumby & Sons.

Marietta, Sept. 15, 1868.

Watchmaker and Jeweler

WEST-SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

Marietta, Georgia.

THE undersigned, having been

appointed by the State of Georgia

to receive and disburse the

monies of the State, and to

pay the same to the several

departments of the State, and

to the several counties, and

to the several cities, towns

and villages, and to the

several individuals, and to

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